



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

P. 74, ll. 31 and 32, *j'ai failli attendre* is attributed to Louis XIV.; p. 77, l. 5, *une* should be *un*; p. 77, l. 7, *répartie, repartie*; p. 90, l. 20, *vos, vous*; p. 112, l. 31, *foudre, fondre*; p. 120, l. 16, *débarrassées, débarrassée*; p. 140, l. 28, *divinè, deviné*; p. 144, l. 20, *blanc, banc*; p. 146, l. 19, *sonhaitiez, souhaitiez*; p. 148, l. 4, *confusèment, confusément*. Add a comma after *pas*, p. 43, l. 1; after *attendant*, p. 45, l. 18; after *cela*, p. 66, l. 11; an apostrophe after *grand*, p. 92, l. 19; *monsieur* is written now with a capital, now with a small *m* before *le curé*: its spelling should be made uniform. See also the various spellings of *Mont-Saint-Michel* p. 103, l. 26; p. 124, ll. 20 and 27; p. 158, note 3 of p. 103.

V. E. FRANÇOIS.

University of Michigan.

#### A CORRECTION.

The title of my article in the January number of MOD. LANG. NOTES is misleading. In writing it, I had quite overlooked Prof. Holt-Hausen's paper in *Archiv* 105. 367, which not only gives the preface in metrical form, with acknowledgment of a previous hint by Skeat, but has fuller emendations than mine in lines 1 and 21, and a better division at the end of line 5. I gladly acknowledge Holt-Hausen's priority, and that of Krebs and Skeat as regards the original suggestion. My attention was called to the paper in the *Archiv* by Prof. Klaeber of the University of Minnesota.

ALBERT S. COOK.

Yale University.

#### ERRATA.

By a blunder in the Post Office the proof of the article on "Shakespeare's Queen Mab," in the January number of the NOTES, could not be read. The following corrections may be noted:

Col. 20, l. 5, read Q<sub>1</sub> for A; l. 15, read *Amyntas* and Poole's; col. 21, l. 20, read Keightley; l. 22, read *Angels*; l. 25, read Douce's; l. 28, read Beaufort and *Antient*; reference 7, read 1881; col. 22, ten lines from bottom, read onomatopœia; col. 23, l. 6, read *Mhedhbh*; col. 25, l. 18, read Meadhbh; ll. 13 and 14 from bottom, read Mève.

W. P. REEVES.

Kenyon College.

#### BRIEF MENTION.

*Nova Legenda Anglie: As collected by John of Tynemouth, John Capgrave, and others, and first printed, with New Lives, by Wynkyn de Worde a. d. mdxvi.* Now re-edited with fresh material from MS. and printed sources by Carl Horstman, Ph. D. (2 vols. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1901). In 1893 Dr. Horstman edited for the Early English Text Society John Capgrave's *Life of St. Katharine*; Dr. Furnivall supplied the "Forewords" in which the *Nova Legenda Anglie* is described as a work of Capgrave's "compiled from the *Hist. Aurea* of John of Tinmouth." He also added, "Dr. Horstmann is now [1893] re-editing the book, with very large additions." After the long delay which remains unexplained and which has disappointed the hope of many a one during a decade and more, these two volumes of important Latin texts will be eagerly received. On the other hand, the incomplete Introduction will evoke a just protest against Dr. Horstman's breach of contract with the public. The Introduction, though incomplete, is valuable. The results of investigation announced in the opening paragraph are all-important:

"The Collection here given is the result of three processes. In substance it is John of Tynemouth's Sanctilogium Angliae, as extant in MS. Cotton Tiberius E. 1, a MS. of St. Albans, of the second quarter of the fourteenth century; but this collection, arranged in the order of the Calendar, was in the course of the fifteenth century rearranged in alphabetical order, and slightly modified by reducing the number of Narrationes appended to the lives—probably by Capgrave, under whose name the Collection is more generally known, though his name is not contained in the MSS. now extant; and, lastly, the Collection so rearranged was, with the addition of fifteen new lives, edited by Wynkyn de Worde in 1516, under the title *Nova Legenda Angliae*."

The printed edition of 1516 is now reproduced with special reference to the contents of the Tiberius MS., and the Introduction discusses very admirably those aspects of the history of St. Albans from which it is concluded that this MS. is not the original itself was at least one of the first copies of the Collection, "made in the Scriptorium of the abbey under the direction of John of Tynemouth, then chronographer of St. Albans." Other interesting paragraphs recite the evidence for the remaining initial statements quoted above.

There is much here to create a warm interest in the life and character of John of Tynemouth, and the showing (within limits) of Capgrave's true relation to the Collection is an important gain. Dr. Horstman directly and indirectly suggests new problems which will, doubtless, promptly receive attention. Capgrave has recently been made prominent in the history of the language (see W. Dibelius in *Anglia* 23 and 24) and he has always been famous for his zeal and learning; Dr. Horstman now leads the way in the rediscovering of John of Tynemouth.

*Chapters on English Metre.* By Joseph B. Mayor. Second edition, revised and enlarged (Cambridge, University Press, 1901). The first edition of this well known book is dated 1886. Its character has not been changed in revision; it remains a loosely connected series of 'chapters' of criticism and doctrine; this looseness of plan has finally been justified in the making possible an enlargement to the extent of three new chapters by the simple method of insertion. Of these new chapters that on "Shelley's Metre" (xiv) makes accessible an essay previously (1888) printed (in an edition of only twenty-five copies) for private distribution. A chapter on the "The English Hexameter" (xv) is altogether new, while the third inserted chapter (vii), "on the metrical Systems of Dr. Skeat and Mr. Robert Bridges, was originally addressed to the Philological Society." This chapter will attract notice. Mr. Bridges has, unfortunately for his theory of rhythmic stress (see his *Milton's Prosody*), written dramas in verse and with his eye upon his theory. He fears the critics may declare one piece to be prose. It contains such lines as, "Never do I go out, however early in the morning." Are the critics to be blamed? Prof. Mayor finds the hole in Mr. Bridges coat:—

"He puts forward tentatively, one after another, various rules, which can hardly be described as light-giving or convincing, and after telling us that 'such at least seem to be some of the rhythmic laws' which are essential to verse, he ends by saying that after all it does not matter: the rhythm will be found all right if it is properly read."

Mr. Bridges however should have added, 'provided, always, it has been properly written.' Turning to Dr. Skeat's paper (*Trans. of the Phil. Soc.*, 1895-98, p. 484 f.), Prof. Mayor has an easy task in showing that that which is offered

as a method of scansion is nothing of the kind. Dr. Skeat first applied this method in his Chaucer (vol. vi, p. lxxxiv f.), a fact not noticed by Prof. Mayor; this should be the end of 'amphibrachic verse.' It is to be regretted that no notice has been taken of Bischoff's discussion of the epic cæsura (*Englische Studien*, xxv), but Prof. Mayor has apparently no marked aptitude in self-criticism. One may confidently trust the new edition of his book for the undisturbed transmission of his errors with respect to variation of rhythm as means to secure variety of movement.

*The Language and Metre of Chaucer set forth by Bernhard Ten Brink.* Second edition, revised by Friedrich Kluge. Translated by B. Bentinck Smith (Macmillan & Co., 1901). We hasten to welcome this Girton College translation, because it is only too true that, to quote the words of the translator,

"in its German form ten Brink's time-honoured work presented great difficulties, even to students tolerably conversant with the German language, and that, if it were to be used to advantage to any considerable extent these difficulties must be removed by an English translation."

The translator has rendered a real service in interpreting the text-references in terms of the Student's and Globe editions of Chaucer's works, and no one will object to the importation from the *Shakespeare-Jahrbuch* of Professor Kluge's "Biographical Notice" of the author. Since 1884, the date of the first edition of this work, the study of Chaucer's Grammar has made great progress, but of this progress Professor Kluge's revision in 1899 gave no indication. The act of revising a work fifteen years old which treated a department of a 'growing science' was performed in the most perfunctory manner; it had not fallen into the proper hands. Now that we have the work in English dress it will surely become more intimately and more widely known, and a thorough revision may be looked for; such a revision would be an important service to the cause of Chaucerian study; nothing more important could be suggested. One may predict that it is in the bringing to pass of this result that the translator of the German work will come to find her most gratifying reward. The translation is well done, though an infelicity of literalness like that of *Nachlass*, "remains" (=papers), p. ix, has slipped in.